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Agenda item 41
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-first year

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 December 2016 addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

16-22592 (E) 231216

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 December 2016 from the Permanent Represent of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 13 December 2016 (A/71/684-S/2016/1050) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, which contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding the "notices to airmen", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the north, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in Northern Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy which has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radio frequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air- and seaports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly states: "I would hope the members of the [Security] Council can

give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)."

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all the standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing for safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre engages in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2015 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at nearly 3,500,000 (compared with 3,250,000 in 2014), while a 7 per cent increase in that number is expected in 2016. Moreover, in 2015, nearly 26,000 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure, and about 210,000 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace, a total which is expected to increase by 7 per cent in 2016. In that respect, it must be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

At a time when the comprehensive settlement negotiations are progressing swiftly in a results-oriented atmosphere, I deem it necessary to stress the need to fully channel all our efforts towards achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters and the Joint Declaration of 11 February 2014, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric, which is not reflective of the joint vision and cooperation expressed by the leaders of both communities on the island since the resumption of the settlement talks in May 2015. As the two future partners on the island of Cyprus, we should never lose sight of the fact that the solution of the Cyprus problem will deal comprehensively with all pending issues between the two sides and should thus focus all our efforts on the ultimate goal of settlement.

Finally, I would like to reiterate that we, as the Turkish Cypriot side, are committed to maintaining our constructive and positive stance within the context of your good offices mission in Cyprus and encourage our Greek Cypriot neighbours to follow a similar path.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 41, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2016/1080

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 19 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

16-21613 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013) concerning the Central African Republic covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Volodymyr Yelchenko (Ukraine) as Chair and the representative of Japan as Vice-Chair.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 2127 (2013), the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on the Central African Republic and established a committee. The Committee is tasked with, among other things, overseeing the implementation of the sanctions measures. By the same resolution, the Council established a panel of experts working under the direction of the Committee.

4. Subsequently, by its resolution 2134 (2014), the Security Council imposed additional measures, such as a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities designated by the Committee in accordance with the listing criteria delineated in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the resolution. Both resolutions contain exemptions to the measures and criteria for designation.

5. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic consists of five experts. Its mandate was extended most recently in resolution 2262 (2016).

6. Further background information on the Central African Republic sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

7. The Committee held one formal meeting, on 9 September, and met eight times in informal consultations, on 3 February, 9 and 18 March, 29 April, 18 May, 13 June, 5 August and 2 December, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.

8. During the formal meeting, held on 9 September, the Committee met representatives of the permanent missions of the Central African Republic and five States of the region, namely, Chad, Ethiopia, South Africa, the Sudan and Uganda, as well as the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts, who participated via videoconference, to discuss the midterm report of the Panel (S/2016/694) and the challenges faced by the attending Member States in monitoring and implementing the sanctions measures.

9. During the informal consultations held on 3 February, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's progress

update, submitted in accordance with paragraph 17 (d) of resolution 2196 (2015), on the Panel's activities since the presentation of its previous final report in November 2015.

10. During the informal consultations held on 9 March, the Committee held a meeting via videoconference with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic and Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic to discuss the Mission's arms embargo-monitoring mandate and with a representative of the Mine Action Service to discuss its role in support of weapons and ammunition management in the Central African Republic.

11. During the informal consultations held on 18 March, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts on its work programme.

12. During the informal consultations held on 29 April, the Committee held a meeting via videoconference with the delegation of the European Union and the European External Action Service regarding the establishment of the European Union Training Mission in the Central African Republic, including its mandate, objectives and collaboration with the Committee.

13. During the informal consultations held on 18 May, before the Chair's visit to the Central African Republic from 25 to 27 May, the Committee received updates on the situation in the country from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Coordinator of the Panel of Experts also presented, via videoconference, the Panel's progress update submitted pursuant to paragraph 23 (d) of resolution 2262 (2016).

14. During the informal consultations held on 13 June, the Chair of the Committee presented a report on his visit to the Central African Republic from 25 to 27 May.

15. During the informal consultations held on 5 August, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's midterm report (S/2016/694), submitted pursuant to paragraph 23 (c) of resolution 2262 (2016), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict also briefed the Committee on conflict-related sexual violence in the Central African Republic.

16. During the informal consultations held on 2 December, the Committee received a presentation by the Panel of Experts on its final report (S/2016/1032), submitted pursuant to paragraph 23 (c) of resolution 2262 (2016), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

17. Following the above-mentioned formal meeting and informal consultations, and in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of the note by the President of the Security Council on the work of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council (S/2016/170), the Committee sent notes verbales to all Member States and issued press releases containing brief summaries of the formal meeting and informal consultations.

18. On 3 March, the Committee revised and adopted its guidelines for the conduct of its work.

19. On 14 March, the Committee issued a note verbale to all Member States relating to the obligations of Member States to impose sanctions measures, cooperation with the Committee and the Panel of Experts on implementation of the travel ban and raising awareness of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.

20. On 8 July, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council on the activities of the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 31 of resolution 2262 (2016) (see S/PV.7734).

21. From 25 to 27 May, the Chair visited the Central African Republic to engage in outreach activities aimed at improving the effective implementation of the sanctions measures imposed in resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014), as renewed in resolution 2262 (2016).

22. In 2016, the Committee received implementation reports from three Member States.

23. The Committee sent 86 communications to 23 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

24. Exemptions to the arms embargo are contained in paragraph 1 of resolution 2262 (2016).

25. Exemptions to the asset freeze are contained in paragraphs 9 to 11 of resolution 2262 (2016).

26. Exemptions to the travel ban are contained in paragraph 6 of resolution 2262 (2016).

27. The Committee received and approved one post-facto arms embargo exemption request pursuant to paragraph 1 (g) of resolution 2196 (2015), two arms embargo exemption requests pursuant to paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2262 (2016), one arms embargo exemption request pursuant to paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 2262 (2016) and six arms embargo exemption requests pursuant to paragraph 1 (h) of resolution 2262 (2016). The Committee also received eight arms embargo notifications pursuant to paragraph 1 (b) of resolution 2262 (2016), on which no negative decision was taken.

28. The Committee received four asset freeze exemption requests pursuant to paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 2262 (2016). No negative decision was taken on three of them and one request was not approved. The Committee also received one asset freeze notification pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2262 (2016) and two asset freeze notifications pursuant to paragraph 11, on which no negative decision was taken.

29. The Committee also received one post-facto travel ban exemption request involving the travel of a sanctioned individual, on which no decision has been taken, pending a request for additional information from the requesting Member State.

V. Sanctions list

30. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraphs 7, 12 and 13 of resolution 2262 (2016). The procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

31. On 7 March, the Committee listed one entity and one individual subject to the measures imposed in paragraph 5 (travel ban) and paragraph 8 (asset freeze) of resolution 2262 (2016). On 23 August, it listed two individuals subject to the same measures and approved an amendment to one existing entry on its sanctions list.

32. On 16 March, the Committee received, through the focal point for delisting, a delisting request on behalf of an entity on its sanctions list. On 15 April, the Committee concluded the process of consideration of the request, with the entity's name remaining on the sanctions list. On 20 December, the Committee received, through the Government of the Central African Republic, a delisting request on behalf of an entity on its sanctions list.

33. As at the end of the reporting period, there were 10 individuals and two entities on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Panel of Experts

34. On 28 January, in accordance with paragraph 17 (d) of resolution 2196 (2015), the Panel of Experts provided a progress update to the Committee on information obtained during the Panel's visits to the Central African Republic following the presentation of its final report for 2015 (S/2015/936) to the Committee on 20 November 2015.

35. On 25 February, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2262 (2016) on 27 January, the Secretary-General appointed five individuals to serve on the Panel, with expertise in finance and natural resources, regional issues, arms, armed groups and humanitarian issues (S/2016/188). The mandate of the Panel expires on 28 February 2017.

36. On 10 May, in accordance with paragraph 23 (d) of resolution 2262 (2016), the Panel provided a progress update to the Committee.

37. On 19 July, in accordance with paragraph 23 (c) of resolution 2262 (2016), the Panel provided its midterm report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 9 August and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/694).

38. On 4 November, in accordance with paragraph 23 (c) of resolution 2262 (2016), the Panel provided its final report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 5 December and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/1032).

39. On 17 November, in accordance with paragraph 23 (f) of resolution 2262 (2016), the Panel provided four statements of case, together with supporting

evidence, for three individuals and one entity that, in the Panel's view, met the listing criteria delineated in paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 2262 (2016).

40. The Panel conducted visits to Belgium, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Qatar, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.

41. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel has, through the Secretariat, sent 69 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

42. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

43. To support the Committee in its recruitment of well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the roster of experts. In addition, a note verbale was sent to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies on the Panel of Experts and providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

44. The Division continued to provide support to the Panel of Experts, conducting an induction for newly appointed members and assisting in the preparation of the Panel's midterm report in July and during the preparation of its final report in November.

45. The Panel of Experts participated in the fourth annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 6 and 7 December, organized by the Secretariat. On 8 and 9 December, the Division, in cooperation with United Nations system partners, conducted a workshop on investigative interview techniques for 19 experts from sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels. Two members of the Panel participated therein.

46. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those in alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

United Nations S/2016/1081

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2016
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 20 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 16-19 December 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

16-22832 (E) 301216 030117

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Annex to the letter dated 20 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (16 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate (3) and Homs governorate (1).

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,061.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 29 reports of shelling by armed groups in Damascus governorate (13), Aleppo governorate (12), Hama governorate (2) and Dar'a governorate (2).

In Damascus governorate, armed units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Barza and Harasta, the Ibn al-Walid Hospital and the highway near Duma.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, tube artillery, mortars and small arms to fire on the Amri, Ard al-Sabbagh, Binyamin, Dahiyat al-Assad, Jam'iyat al-Zahra', Layramun, Sukkari and Shaykh Sa'd neighbourhoods, the Castello trade centre, the Assad Military Academy and the Hajj bridge in Aleppo city.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Irbin, Bala al-Qadimah, Hawsh Nasri and a sports ground in Jawbar.

Terrorists shelled Suran and Muhradah in Hama governorate; and Namir and Khirbat al-Ghazalah in Dar'a governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours one humanitarian operation was carried out in Ara (Suwayda' governorate), during which approximately 1 ton of humanitarian cargo was delivered to civilians.

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in need in Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (17 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, four ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate (3) and Homs governorate (1).

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,065.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of illegal armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 31 reports of shelling by illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate (17), Aleppo governorate (9), Dar'a governorate (2), Hama governorate (1), Qunaytirah governorate (1) and Ladhiqiyah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, armed units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Barza, Buzaynah, Kafr Batna and Harasta, the highway near Duma and Harasta, the Abbasiyin stadium and the Wafidin camp.

Ahrar al-Sham fighters used mortars and an unmanned aerial vehicle fitted with an explosive device to fire on the Ramusah neighbourhood in Aleppo city and on Ayn al-Qantarah in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms to fire on the Binyamin, Jam'iyat al-Zahra', Layramun, Sukkari, Minyan and Hamdaniyah-4 neighbourhoods, and on the Castello trade centre in Aleppo city.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Qabun, Bala al-Qadimah, Irbin, Hawsh Nasri and a sports ground in Jawbar.

In Dar'a governorate, terrorists shelled Namir and Khirbat al-Ghazalah.

Terrorists shelled Mu'ardis in Hama governorate; and Jabha in Qunaytirah governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours two humanitarian operations were carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 2.5 tons to Masyaf in Hama governorate (38 km west of Hama)

- Approximately 1.5 tons to the Mahalij temporary housing area in eastern Aleppo

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in need in Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (18 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate (2) and Homs governorate (1).

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,068.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Mu'addamiyat al-Shaykh in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 28 reports of shelling by illegal armed groups in Damascus governorate (15), Aleppo governorate (9), Ladhiqiyah governorate (1), Hama governorate (1), Dar'a governorate (1) and Qunaytirah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, armed units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Barza, Buzaynah, Kafr Batna, Hawsh al-Faddaliyah, Qabun, Mazra'at Mahmud and the Wafidin camp.

In Aleppo governorate, armed elements of the Ahrar al-Sham group used mortars and small arms to fire on the Zahra' neighbourhood in Aleppo city; and on Khashkhasha in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms to fire on the Binyamin, Layramun, Jam'iyat al-Zahra', Minyan, Sukkari, Khanasir and Ansari neighbourhoods in Aleppo city.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Jawbar, Hawsh Nasri, Irbin and Bala al-Qadimah.

Terrorists shelled Suran in Hama governorate, Namir in Dar'a governorate and Jabha in Qunaytirah governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours two humanitarian operations were carried out, during which the following humanitarian cargoes were delivered to civilians:

- Approximately 1 ton to Shaqra in Ladhiqiyah governorate

- Approximately 1.5 tons to the Shaykh Maqsud district temporary housing area in eastern Aleppo

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilians in need in Aleppo city.

Information bulletin of the Russian Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic (19 December 2016)

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, two ceasefire regime agreements have been signed with populated areas in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 1,070.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime continued with field commanders of armed groups in Damascus governorate and armed opposition units in Homs, Hama, Aleppo and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 94.

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Over the past 24 hours, there were 28 reports of shelling by armed groups in Damascus governorate (16), Aleppo governorate (9), Hama governorate (2) and Ladhiqiyah governorate (1).

In Damascus governorate, armed units affiliated with the Army of Islam opposition group used mortars and small arms to fire on Jawbar, Barza, Zabdin, Kafr Batna, Mazra'at Mahmud and Harasta, the Ibn al-Walid Hospital, the Wafidin camp and the highway near Duma.

Armed elements of the Ahrar al-Sham group used multiple-launch rocket systems to shell the Salah al-Din neighbourhood in Aleppo city and small arms to fire on Khashkhasha in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

In Aleppo governorate, groups from the Jabhat Fath al-Sham (Nusrah Front) terrorist organization used multiple-launch rocket systems, mortars and small arms to fire on the 1040, Amri, Kallasah, Binyamin, Dahiyat al-Assad, Jam'iyat al-Zahra' and Sukkari neighbourhoods in Aleppo city.

In Damascus governorate, terrorists shelled Irbin, Harasta al-Qantarah, Hawsh Nasri, Hawsh al-Shalq and a sports ground in Jawbar.

Terrorists shelled Abu Ubayda and Jardisa in Hama governorate.

The Russian and Syrian air forces did not carry out any strikes against opposition armed groups which had announced that they would cease hostilities and had informed the Russian or American reconciliation centres of their location.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

No humanitarian operations were carried out over the past 24 hours.

Centres providing hot meals and supplying urgent necessities are continuing to operate for civilian who have left eastern districts of Aleppo city.

United Nations A/71/730–S/2016/1082

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 31
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 20 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey on agreed steps to revitalize the political process to end the Syrian conflict, in Russian and English, adopted in Moscow on 20 December 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 31, "Prevention of armed conflict", and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

16-22854 (E) 271216 291216

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 20 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Russian]

Joint statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey on agreed steps to revitalize the political process to end the Syrian conflict

Moscow, 20 December 2016

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey, meeting in Moscow on 20 December 2016, agreed on the following.

1. Iran, Russia and Turkey reiterate their full respect for sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic as a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, non-sectarian, democratic and secular State.

2. Iran, Russia and Turkey are convinced that there is no military solution to the Syrian conflict. They recognize the essential role of the United Nations in the efforts to resolve this crisis in accordance with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015). The Ministers also take note of the decisions of the International Syria Support Group. They urge all members of the international community to cooperate in good faith in order to remove the obstacles in the way of the implementation of the agreements contained in these documents.

3. Iran, Russia and Turkey welcome joint efforts in eastern Aleppo, allowing for the voluntary evacuation of civilians and the organized departure of armed opposition. The Ministers also welcome partial evacuation of civilians from Fu'ah, Kafraya, Zabadani and Madaya. They are committed to ensuring the completion of the process without interruption and in a safe and secure manner. The Ministers express their gratitude to the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the World Health Organization for their assistance in the conduct of the evacuation.

4. The Ministers agree on the importance of expanding the ceasefire, unhindered humanitarian assistance and free movement of civilians throughout the country.

5. Iran, Russia and Turkey express their readiness to facilitate and become the guarantors of the prospective agreement being negotiated between the Syrian Government and the opposition. They invite all other countries with influence on the situation on the ground to do the same.

6. They strongly believe that this agreement will be instrumental in creating the necessary momentum for the resumption of the political process in Syria in accordance with Security Council resolution 2254 (2015).

7. The Ministers take note of the kind offer of the President of Kazakhstan to host relevant meetings in Astana.

8. Iran, Russia and Turkey reiterate their determination to fight jointly against ISIL/Daesh and Al-Nusra and to separate armed opposition groups from them.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 20 December 2016 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

As the Security Council continues its deliberations on the question of Palestine month after month, amid constant calls by the international community for responsible action in line with its Charter duties, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to exploit the Council's inaction with the continuation and intensification of its illegal and destructive policies and practices, in particular in connection with its colonial settlement enterprise, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

At this time, we must officially place on record our total condemnation of all Israeli schemes to violate, distort and undermine all laws applicable to this situation. In this regard, the so-called Israeli "regulation bill", which attempts to give so-called "legal status" to dozens of illegal Israeli settlements and "outposts" constructed on private Palestinian land in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, constitutes yet another provocative and flagrantly illegal action by the occupying Power. This scheme clearly aims at further consolidating Israel's illegal settlement enterprise and further privileging its illegal settlers on our land. On 7 December 2016, this bill was given initial approval by the Israeli Knesset, and, if ultimately passed, it would further entrench 55 illegal "outposts" and approximately 4,000 more units in illegal settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in direct and grave breach of international law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention and article 49 thereof.

International law is crystal clear: the acquisition of territory by force and the transfer of the civilians of the occupying Power into the occupied territory are explicitly prohibited under international law. Israeli settlements, regardless of their classification by the occupying Power, are thus illegal in every manifestation. As such, while the proposed bill attempts to "legalize" so-called "outposts" on

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Palestinian land, it must be clarified that all Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are illegal, as are the more than 600,000 settlers currently residing there.

Here, it is relevant to point out that Peace Now, an Israeli human rights organization, views the "regulation law" as "a grand land robbery, which will lead not only to the expropriation of 8,000 dunums of private Palestinian lands but might also rob Israelis and Palestinians of the possibility of arriving at a two-State solution". Many other human rights organizations have warned that this action will just embolden the Israeli settlement drive and bring many more illegal settlers to these "outposts-turned-settlements", accelerating the expansion of the illegal settler population as a whole in the Occupied West Bank, including Occupied East Jerusalem. Moreover, compounding the illegality of such a provocative bill is the fact that it would also severely violate the Palestinian right to property, a basic human and civil right, as well as explicitly discriminate against Palestinian civilians in favour of Israeli settlers illegally transferred to the West Bank. Peace Now has noted with alarm that "direct and separate Knesset legislation regarding the West Bank, particularly when it applies to the Palestinians residing there, is de facto annexation of the West Bank".

In addition to the prohibitions stipulated in the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Hague Convention of 1907 also prohibits the occupying Power from making any permanent changes in the territories occupied that are not undertaken in accordance with a narrow definition of military necessity or for the purpose of benefiting the local population. Over the nearly 50 years of Israel's foreign military and colonial occupation, it has carried out its settlement campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in deliberate and flagrant violation of both sets of law. The unanimous, firm and long-standing position of the international community in this regard — that settlements are illegal and threaten the viability of the two-State solution based on the 1967 borders — is clearly based on an unambiguous, principled reading of, and respect for, the law.

The international community has been clear in its condemnation of and opposition to the occupying Power's so-called "regulation law". Nikolay Mladenov, the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, has stated that "the so-called 'legalization bill' has the objective of protecting illegal settlements and outposts built on private Palestinian property in the West Bank" and confirmed that "some have pronounced it to be a step towards the annexation of the West Bank". In addition, a European Union spokesperson has stated, "recalling that settlements are illegal under international law, constitute an obstacle to peace and threaten to make the two-State solution impossible, the European Union reiterates its strong opposition, in line with the position of the Middle East Quartet, to Israel's settlement policy and all actions taken in this context". Moreover, United States Secretary of State John Kerry has called the bill "really concerning", adding that Israel was "heading to a place of danger" as settlement building narrows the prospects for peace and the two-State solution.

Indeed, such illegal and provocative Israeli actions, along with constant inflammatory rhetoric, including by officials in Prime Minister Netanyahu's Government, many of whom have publicly stated their opposition to a Palestinian State or that "there will be no Palestinian State", must be cause for both alarm and

action by the international community. Moreover, it must be pointed out that Israeli officials continue to praise and support this dangerous and illegal bill. For example, Israeli Education Minister Naftali Bennett has applauded the bill and stated that the preliminary support by the Knesset is a move towards annexing that region. Specifically, he stated after the bill passed its first reading that "the Israeli Knesset moved from heading towards establishing a Palestinian State to heading towards sovereignty in Judea and Samaria" and that "the 'outpost regulation bill' is the tip of the iceberg in applying sovereignty".

Clearly, the international appeals to Israel to cease all such illegal behaviour continue to be blatantly ignored and flouted by the Israeli Government, requiring more serious and tangible efforts to address these developments before it is too late. As stated by Hanan Ashrawi, a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, "such a bill constitutes a legal travesty. Israel is persistently and wilfully legislating outside the realm of international law in order to legalize its criminal settlement agenda, considered a war crime under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court." She further stated that it was clear that the right-wing extremist Israeli Government was deliberately escalating its illegal settlement enterprise and stealing Palestinian land and resources in and around East Jerusalem and in "Area C" in order to destroy the two-State solution and to superimpose "Greater Israel" on all of historical Palestine.

Taking all of this into consideration, along with the never-ending announcements made by Israel, including announcements in November and December of this year regarding the building of more settlement units in the illegal settlements of "Gilo" and "Ramat Shlomo", in Occupied East Jerusalem, we call on the international community, in particular the Security Council, to finally act to redress this illegal situation. The occupying Power must be held accountable for its dangerous, unlawful policies of land theft, colonization, territorial expansion and oppression of the Palestinian people and for taking us ever further away from the realization of the two-State solution.

The Security Council must send a strong and unanimous message to Israel to cease all of its settlement activities and that neither settlement construction nor so-called "bills" regarding the "legal status" of its settlements will ever be tolerated or recognized by the international community. In particular, we call on the Security Council to adopt a resolution condemning settlement activities and calling for their immediate cessation and reversal. The international community must act, in accordance with its legal obligations and political and moral responsibilities, before Israel buries the two-State solution once and for all, with all of the consequences in this regard.

In addition to the above-mentioned alarming developments, I must inform you that Palestinian homes and properties continue to be seized and demolished at unprecedented rates. Palestinian families continue to be forcibly displaced, callously dispossessed and rendered homeless and destitute. All of this is being done in grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and against the backdrop of the Security Council's long-running paralysis on this critical matter. Moreover, innocent Palestinian civilians continue to be killed and injured by the Israeli occupying forces and by extremist Israeli settlers. This includes the killing, on 18 December 2016, of a young Palestinian teenager, Ahmed Hazem Rimawi, age 19, in the village

of Beit Rima in northern Ramallah in the Occupied West Bank. Ahmed was shot in the heart by an occupation soldier and died immediately. Palestinian civilians also continue to be arrested by the dozen daily and continue to be imprisoned and detained, including Anas Ibrahim Shadid, 20, and Ahmad Abu Farah, 29, two administrative detainees who are currently on hunger strike in protest against their arbitrary detention and face imminent death owing to the severe deterioration of their health. We call for their immediate release and an end to the captivity and inhumane treatment of all Palestinian prisoners and detainees.

Haven't the Palestinian people suffered enough at the hands of the occupying Power? The answer is yes, but the question remains if the international community, with the Security Council at the forefront, will finally rise up to meet its responsibilities under international law. The time is past due for serious action to uphold and compel respect for international law, to bring a halt to Israel's violations against the Palestinian people and to contribute seriously and tangibly to bringing an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and the realization of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace under which the Palestinian people can finally attain their freedom, rights and justice and under which peace and security can become a reality for both peoples.

This letter is in follow-up to our 598 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 14 November 2016 (A/ES-10/735-S/2016/961) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 15 December 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of November 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 15 December 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in November 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 November	1030	The Israeli enemy continued work it had begun on 15 August 2016 inside the occupied Shab'a Farms opposite observation point OP2 of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) Indian contingent between the old Shahal post and the Radar post, using a D9 bulldozer and two trench-diggers escorted by a hostile patrol. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1530 hours, and the vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
6 November	1015	Opposite the town of Blida at point BP28, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles approached. Four soldiers disembarked and dismantled a metal box containing equipment for maintaining the technical fence. The hostile soldiers directed curses at a Lebanese Army patrol that was observing the activity from the Lebanese side. At 1030 hours, the two vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
8 November	0900	The Israeli enemy continued work it had begun on 15 August 2016 inside the occupied Shab'a Farms at Jabal al-Shahal, using a D9 bulldozer and three trench-diggers escorted by a patrol comprising 20 soldiers and a Merkava tank. The Israeli enemy finished its work at 1630 hours.
	1000 1030	Opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, while Israeli enemy forces were clearing brush north of the technical fence in the area around point BP5 with a trench-digger, the mechanical arm of the trench-digger crossed over the Blue Line into Lebanese territory. An enemy Hummer vehicle escorting the trench-digger pointed its machine gun at Lebanese Army patrol members.
9 November	1330	On the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, Israeli enemy forces violated the line of withdrawal and abducted the shepherd Ahmad al-Samman (a Syrian). At 1630 hours, they released him near observation point OP4 belonging to the Indian UNIFIL contingent.
	1430	From inside occupied Palestinian territory in the area surrounding point B3 east of Ra's al-Naqurah, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed their weapons at a Lebanese Army patrol.
	1600	From inside occupied Palestinian territory south of Dahirah, an Israeli enemy armoured personnel carrier pointed its weapon at a Lebanese Army patrol.
10 November	1050	Between Tallat al-Ibad and Manarah, near point B71-2, while five civilians were in the vicinity of the Blue Line inside Lebanese territory, an Israeli enemy patrol threw a smoke bomb inside occupied territory. Members of the hostile patrol pointed their firearms in the direction of said civilians.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
14 November	0940	From inside occupied territory opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal near points B70, B71 and BP32, Israeli enemy soldiers pointed their weapons at Lebanese territory.
	1810	On the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, Israeli enemy soldiers shone a flashlight from their position at Jabal al-Rus (Ruwaysat al-Alam) towards the Lebanese Army L360 position.
16 November	0930	Opposite the town of Aytarun, while the Israeli enemy was clearing brush using a trench-digger, the mechanical arm of the trench-digger crossed approximately one and a half metres over the Blue Line into Lebanese territory between points M6-2 and BP27.
17 November	0900	Opposite the town of Aytarun, while the Israeli enemy was clearing brush using a trench-digger, the mechanical arm of the trench-digger crossed the Blue Line into Lebanese territory several times between points M6-2 and BP26.
20 November	0900	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Rumaysh, members of an Israeli enemy patrol pointed their firearms at a Lebanese Army patrol.
	1130 1300	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	–	A fire broke out on the outskirts of the towns of Zahirah and Yarin, causing some 14 landmines previously laid by the Israeli enemy to explode. There were no injuries.
	–	A fire broke out on the outskirts of the town of Bustan at Birkat Risha, causing some 145 landmines previously laid by the Israeli enemy to explode. There were no injuries. At 2120 hours, an Israeli enemy fire engine sprayed water at Lebanese territory from inside occupied territory opposite Birkat Risha to prevent the fire from spreading into occupied Palestinian territory.
	1250 1545	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, in the area surrounding point M2, while an Israeli enemy trench-digger was clearing brush from the surrounding area, the mechanical arm of the trench-digger crossed the technical fence by about two metres in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim.
21 November	1115	On the outskirts of the town of Alma al-Sha'b at Ayn Alma, a fire broke out, causing some nine landmines previously laid by the Israeli enemy to explode. There were no injuries.
	–	From inside occupied territory, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its position at Ra's al-Naqurah towards the Lebanese Army observation tower for a period of 10 seconds.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1230	On the outskirts of Kafr Shuba at Birkat Ba'tha'il, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank and two armoured personnel carriers approached. Some 10 soldiers disembarked and crossed the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim). They attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the shepherd Ramzi Abdul'al. However, the aforementioned patrol led a herd of goats back into occupied territory. At 1900 hours, the Israeli enemy returned the aforementioned herd of goats.
22 November	1035	Two Israeli enemy bulldozers were observed moving from the Fashkul post towards the Abbasiyah post inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The aforementioned forces fired several bursts of medium machine-gun fire at the perimeter of the Fashkul post.
23 November	0750	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, at the Israeli enemy Radar post, an explosion was heard and rising smoke was observed.
	0920 1045	From inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Blida near point M6, Israeli enemy patrol members pointed their weapons at an Observer Group Lebanon patrol stationed inside Lebanese territory.
26 November	1330	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, while two Humvee vehicles were travelling towards Tall Murad, the occupants pointed a 12.7 mm machine gun at a Lebanese Army patrol near the Lebanese Army Lahlah position. The two vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory at 1350 hours.
28 November	0900	Opposite the town of Alma al-Sha'b, two Israeli enemy excavators moved blocks, removed fortifications and moved prefabricated sheds located at the enemy position east of Hanita 2, near point BP6 approximately 100 metres to the west of the aforementioned position. The excavators were escorted by two Hummer vehicles. At 0935 hours, one of the enemy personnel pointed a machine gun mounted on the Hummer vehicle at members of a Lebanese army patrol. The work ended at 1635 hours, and the patrol left in the direction of occupied territory.
29 November	1615	On the outskirts of Alma al-Sha'b, while Lebanese Army personnel were conducting a routine patrol along the border opposite point BP6, an Israeli enemy patrol pointed its machine guns at the Lebanese Army patrol personnel.

Sea violations committed in November 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
2 November	1649	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 170 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
3 November	0505	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 590 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0509	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a one-minute period.
	0532	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.
	0538	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0544 hours, it violated the boundary again, for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 405 metres. It also sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0838	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1306	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1350 hours, it violated the boundary again, for a five-minute period, proceeding some 240 metres, and released divers. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 November	1531	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
6 November	1405	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres into Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1538 hours, it violated the boundary again, for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 180 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 November	1618	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 90 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1743	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 November	1047	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 15-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1107 hours, it again violated the boundary, for a 22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1209 hours, it again violated the boundary, for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
11 November	0331	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 70 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0900	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, eight plastic balloon-shaped objects — two of them blue, two of them black, one of them pink and three of them white — belonging to the Israeli enemy crossed the southern maritime boundary established by decree No. 6433 (2011).
	1750	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 380 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2148	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 245 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
19 November	1648	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 170 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
21 November	1606	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 November	1628	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 290 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 November	1418	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 November	1606	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 November	1542	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 225 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 November	0340	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory from its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah.
	0513	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters and sounded warning sirens.
	0516	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. It also released a charge into occupied Palestinian territorial waters and sounded warning sirens.
	0635	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 426 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2240 2245	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position off Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
28 November	1246	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a one-hour-and-42-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1337 hours, it again violated the boundary, for a 51-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in November 2016

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
2 November	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Dinniyah, and the Jubayl, Kasrawan and Batrun districts before leaving at 1735 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Ba'abda, Beirut, and the Jubayl, Kasrawan, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil districts before leaving at 1945 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Ba'abda and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2000 hours over Kafr Killa.
3 November	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Baabda before leaving at 2140 hours over Naqurah.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Kafr Killa, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2045 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1245	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1415 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0300 hours on 4 November 2016 over Kafr Killa.
4 November	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
5 November	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1750 hours over Naqurah.
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 November	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the South, the sea off Beirut and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1925 hours over Naqurah.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hasbayya, Rashayya al-Wadi and the South before leaving at 1655 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 November	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2330 hours over Naqurah.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 0435 hours on 8 November 2016 over Rumaysh.
8 November	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1930 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2310 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 November	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 2320 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0030 hours on 10 November 2016 over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1635 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1135 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1950 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1825	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. That circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1940 hours over Kafr Killa.
10 November	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 November	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Sidon. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 2240 hours over the sea west of Tyre.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1945 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
12 November	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1515 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1900 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
13 November	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, the Shuf, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
14 November	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Riyaq and the South. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1100 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1250	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, the South, Ba'abda and the South again before leaving at 2225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
15 November	1110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. They left at 1120 hours over the sea west of Shikka.
16 November	1215	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Sidon. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1320 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
17 November	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1610 hours over Naqurah.
18 November	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1445 hours over Naqurah.
	1315	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Damur. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1515 hours over the sea west of Shikka.
19 November	1725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2015 hours over Rumaysh.
20 November	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 November	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1840 hours over Yarun.
22 November	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of Violation*
23 November	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
24 November	0945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 November	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut, the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations S/2016/1085

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 December 2016

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Arms Embargo

1. *Decides* that, for a period of one year from the date of adoption of this resolution, all Member States shall immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan, including to the Government of South Sudan or the SPLA-IO, from or through member state's territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance, related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories;

2. *Decides* that the measure imposed in paragraph 1 of this resolution shall not apply to the supply, sale or transfer of:

(a) Arms and related materiel, as well as training and assistance, intended solely for support of or use by UN personnel, including United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA);

(b) Non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(c) Protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to South Sudan by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development workers and associated personnel, for their personal use only;

(d) Arms and related materiel temporarily exported to South Sudan by the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with international law, solely

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and directly to facilitate the protection or evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in South Sudan, as notified to the Committee;

(e) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, to or in support of the African Union Regional Task Force intended solely for regional counter-LRA operations, as notified in advance to the Committee;

(f) Arms and related materiel, as well as technical training and assistance, solely in support of the implementation of the terms of the peace agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee;

(g) Other sales or supply of arms and related materiel, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Committee;

3. *Stresses* the importance that notifications or requests for exemptions pursuant to paragraph 2 above contain all relevant information, including the purpose of the use, the end user, the technical specifications and quantity of the equipment to be shipped and, when applicable, the supplier, the proposed date of delivery, mode of transportation and itinerary of shipments;

Inspections

4. *Underscores* that arms shipments in violation of this resolution risk fuelling conflict and contributing to further instability, and *strongly urges* all Member States to take urgent action to identify and prevent such shipments within their territory;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States, in particular States neighbouring South Sudan, to inspect, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, in particular the law of the sea and relevant international civil aviation agreements, all cargo to South Sudan, in their territory, including seaports and airports, if the State concerned has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the cargo contains items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution for the purpose of ensuring strict implementation of these provisions;

6. *Decides* to authorize all Member States to, and that all Member States shall, upon discovery of items the supply, sale, or transfer of which is prohibited by paragraph 1 of this resolution, seize and dispose (such as through destruction, rendering inoperable, storage or transferring to a State other than the originating or destination States for disposal) of such items and *decides* further that all Member States shall cooperate in such efforts;

7. *Requires* any Member State when it undertakes an inspection pursuant to paragraph 5 of this resolution, to submit promptly an initial written report to the Committee containing, in particular, explanation of the grounds for the inspections, the results of such inspections, and whether or not cooperation was provided, and, if prohibited items for supply, sale, or transfer are found, further *requires* such Member States to submit to the Committee within 30 days a subsequent written report containing relevant details of the inspection, seizure, and disposal, and relevant details of the transfer, including a description of the items, their origin and intended destination, if this information is not in the initial report;

Panel of Experts and Sanctions Committee

8. *Decides* that the tasks of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) shall also include examining and taking appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by paragraph 1 of this resolution;

9. *Decides* further that the tasks of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 2206 shall also include gathering, examining and analysing information regarding the implementation of the measure in paragraph 1 of this resolution, and reporting to the Committee;

Designations

10. *Decides* that the measures specified in paragraphs 9 and 12 of resolution 2206 (2015), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 2290 (2015), shall apply to the individuals identified in Annex 1 to this resolution;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex 1

SSi.XXX Name: **1**. MICHAEL **2**. MAKUEI **3**. LUETH **4**. na
Name (original script): na
Title: na
Designation: **(a)** Minister of Information and Broadcasting **(b)** Minister of Information, Broadcasting, Telecommunications and Postal Services **(c)** Government Spokesperson
DOB: 1947
POB: **(a)** Bor, South Sudan **(b)** Bor, Sudan
Good Quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Michael Makuei **(b)** Michael Makwei Lueth **(c)** Michael Makuei Lueth Makuei
Low quality a.k.a.: na
Nationality: South Sudan **(b)** Sudan **(c)** Kenya
Passport no.: na
National identification no.: na
Address: **(a)** Juba, South Sudan
Listed on: [DATE]
Other Information: Makuei was involved in planning and coordinating an April 17, 2014 attack on the UN compound in the Jonglei State capital of Bor, which killed three UN guards and 140 civilians, mostly women and children, and injured as many as 270. Makuei has repeatedly and consistently worked to obstruct and undermine the implementation of peace deals in South Sudan, specifically the August 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). On April 23, 2016, Makuei ordered the closure of Juba International Airport, apparently to delay and obstruct the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity. In September 2016, a day after the South Sudanese Government consented to the deployment of a new Regional Protection Force to Juba, Makuei stated that the Government would treat RPF forces as invaders if they deployed without the Government's approval regarding their numbers, nationalities, and equipment.

SSi.XXX Name: 1: Paul 2: Malong 3: Awan 4: na
Name (original script): na
Title: General
Designation: **(a)** Chief of Staff of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) **(b)** Sudan People's Liberation Movement Chairman, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State
DOB: 2 January 1962
Alt DOB: **(a)** 4 Dec 1960 **(b)** 12 Apr 1960
POB: Malualkon, South Sudan
Alt POB: **(a)** Malualkon, Sudan; Warawar, South Sudan; Warawar, Sudan
Good quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Paul Malong Awan Anei **(b)** Paul Malong **(c)** Bol Malong **(d)** Paul Malong Awan
Low quality a.k.a.: **na**
Nationality: **(a)** South Sudan **(b)** Uganda
Passport no.: **(a)** South Sudan S00004370 **(b)** South Sudan D00001369 **(c)** Sudan 003606 **(d)** Sudan 00606 **(e)** Sudan B002606
National identification no.: na

Address: **(a)** Juba, South Sudan **(b)** Aweil, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan **(c)** Kampala Uganda **(d)** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia **(e)** P.O. Box 73699, Nairobi 00200, Kenya
Listed on: **[Date]**
Other information: He has served as Chief of General Staff of the SPLA since April 23, 2014. In his position as the Chief of General Staff, he has expanded or extended the conflict in South Sudan through breaches of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and breaches of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS). As of early August 2016, Malong was responsible for efforts to kill opposition leader Riek Machar. Malong, knowingly countermanding President Salva Kiir's orders, ordered the July 10 tank, helicopter gunship, and infantry assaults on Machar's residence and the Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO)'s "Jebel" base. Malong personally oversaw efforts from SPLA headquarters to intercept Machar. As of early August, Malong wanted the SPLA to attack Machar's suspected position immediately and informed SPLA commanders that Machar was not to be taken alive.

SSi.XXX Name: **1**. RIEK **2**. MACHAR **3**. TENY **4**. DHURGON
Name (original script): na
Title: na
Designation: **(a)** Leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army In Opposition
DOB: 27 July 1952
Alt DOB: **(a)** 1953 **(b)** 1944 **(c)** 1945 **(d)** 1946
POB: **(a)** Leer, Unity State, South Sudan
Alt POB: **(a)** Leer, Unity State, Sudan; **(b)** Jonglei State, South Sudan; **(c)** Jonglei State, Sudan
Good Quality a.k.a.: **(a)** Riek Teny Dhuorgon **(b)** Riek Machar Teny **(c)** Riek Machar **(d)** Riak Machar
Low quality a.k.a.: na
Nationality: South Sudan **(b)** Sudan
Passport no.: **(a)** D00001002 (South Sudan), issued 12 March 2012, expired 1 March 2016 **(b)** ED0002513 (Ethiopia), issued 20 May 2014, expires 19 May 2019
National identification no.: na
Address: **(a)** South Africa
Listed on: [DATE]
Other Information: Machar is the leader of the SPLA-in-Opposition. In late November 2015, Machar organized and appointed regional commanders for Equatorian militia groups. In late 2015 and early 2016, Machar was involved in resupply efforts for Equatorian rebel groups that were attacking Government forces. He was the First Vice President in the Transitional Government of National Unity from April 2016 until July 2016, when he fled after fierce fighting broke out in Juba. In September 2016, Machar's opposition faction declared war on the South Sudanese Government and called for armed resistance. He stated that he intended to "wage a popular armed resistance against the authoritarian and fascist regime of President Salva Kiir in order to bring peace, freedom, democracy and the rule of law in the country." Machar has entered into alliances with Equatorian rebel groups to work to overthrow the South Sudanese Government. Forces allied with Machar have raided villages and abducted civilians and aid workers.

United Nations S/2016/1086

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 27 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Chair
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning
the Democratic Republic of the Congo

16-22094 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt) as Chair and the representatives of Ukraine and Uruguay as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 1493 (2003), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on all foreign and Congolese armed groups and militias operating in the territory of North and South Kivu and Ituri and on groups not party to the Comprehensive and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. By its resolution 1533 (2004), the Council established the Committee and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Committee, to establish a group of experts to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo. The scope of the embargo was subsequently amended several times; most significantly, by paragraph 2 of its resolution 1807 (2008), the Council determined that the measures on arms no longer applied to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. By paragraph 3 (a) of the same resolution, the Council also clarified that the measures on arms would not apply to supplies of arms and related materiel and technical training and assistance intended solely for support of or use by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. By paragraph 1 of its resolution 2136 (2014), the Council decided that the measures on arms would not apply to the supply of arms and related materiel, in addition to assistance, advice or training, intended solely for the support of or use by the African Union Regional Task Force. The arms embargo similarly does not apply to supplies of protective clothing or non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use.

4. By its resolution 1596 (2005), the Security Council imposed targeted travel and financial measures on individuals and entities designated by the Committee as violating the arms embargo. In subsequent resolutions, the Council gradually expanded the criteria based upon which an individual or entity may be designated for targeted sanctions to include political and military leaders who impede the disarmament process, use children in armed conflict or target children or women in situations of armed conflict.

5. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo initially consisted of four experts, a number that was increased to five experts by the Security Council in its resolution 1596 (2005) and then again increased to six experts by the Council in its resolution 1952 (2010). The Group's mandate was most recently extended by the Council in its resolution 2293 (2016).

6. Further background information on the Democratic Republic of the Congo sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

7. The Committee held two formal meetings, on 10 October and 9 November, and met nine times in informal consultations, on 27 January, 1 March, 13 May, 7 June, 24 August, 8 September, 10 October, 9 November and 14 December, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.

8. During the informal consultations held on 27 January, the Committee heard a presentation by the Group of Experts on its progress update, submitted pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 2198 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

9. During the informal consultations held on 1 March, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the arms embargo-monitoring mandate of the Mission.

10. During the informal consultations held on 13 May, the Committee heard a presentation by the Group of Experts on its final report, submitted in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2198 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

11. During the informal consultations held on 7 June, the Committee discussed its response to a letter received from a Member State notifying the Committee of the seizure of a shipment of materiel bound for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and possibly subject to the arms embargo.

12. During the informal consultations held on 24 August, the Committee heard a presentation by the Group of Experts on its programme of work and mandate.

13. During the informal consultations held on 8 September, the Chair briefed the Committee on his visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. The Coordinator of the Group of Experts joined the consultations via teleconference.

14. During the formal meeting held on 10 October, the Committee met with representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Rwanda, the Sudan, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. The Committee exchanged views with the representatives on the final report of the Group of Experts and the Chair's visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the wider region.

15. During the informal consultations also held on 10 October, the Committee received a briefing, via teleconference, from the Coordinator of the Group of Experts on the Group's monthly updates for August and September, submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 2293 (2016).

16. During the formal meeting held on 9 November, the Committee received a briefing via videoconference from the Presidential Adviser on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

17. During the informal consultations also held on 9 November, the Committee received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict. Both provided information on violations or alleged violations of the sanctions measures.

18. During the informal consultations held on 14 December, the Committee heard a presentation by the Group of Experts on its midterm report, submitted in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 2293 (2016), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

19. On 16 June, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council, during informal consultations, on the main findings set out in the final report of the Group of Experts.

20. On 11 October, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council on the activities of the Committee (see S/PV.7788).

21. From 1 to 6 August, the Chair visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. It was the second such visit of the Chair to the Great Lakes region since the establishment of the sanctions regime in 2004. In the course of the visit, the Chair endeavoured to secure commitments, from the Governments of the Member States visited, to improve cooperation with the Group of Experts.

22. The Committee sent 65 communications to 27 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

23. Exemptions to the arms embargo are contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1807 (2008).

24. Exemptions to the travel ban are contained in paragraph 10 of resolution 1807 (2008).

25. Exemptions to the asset freeze are contained in paragraph 12 of resolution 1807 (2008).

26. The Committee received seven arms embargo notifications invoking paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 1807 (2008), as most recently reaffirmed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 2293 (2016), for the provision of weapons, ammunition and arms and related materiel to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

V. Sanctions list

27. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 2293 (2016). The

procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

28. On 13 and 19 October, the Committee approved amendments to existing entries on its sanctions list.

29. On 9 February, the Committee received a delisting request through the focal point for delisting, which it did not approve.

30. As at the end of the reporting period, there were 31 individuals and 9 entities on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Group of Experts

31. On 3 May, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 2198 (2015), the Group of Experts provided its final report, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 23 May and issued as a document of the Council.

32. On 14 July, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2293 (2016), the Secretary-General appointed six individuals to the Group of Experts, with expertise in arms (one expert), armed groups (two experts), natural resources/financial issues (two experts) and humanitarian issues (one expert) (see S/2016/614). The mandate of the Group will expire on 1 August 2017.

33. On 23 November, in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 2293 (2016), the Group of Experts provided its midterm report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 23 December and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/1102).

34. The Group of Experts conducted regular visits to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (primarily to Goma and Beni, North Kivu; and Bukavu, South Kivu) and also visited Belgium, China, France, Italy, Kenya, the Netherlands, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

35. In pursuance of its mandate, the Group of Experts, through the Secretariat, sent 87 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

36. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

37. To support the Committee in its recruitment of well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for

membership of the roster of experts. In addition, a note verbale was sent to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies in the Group of Experts and providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

38. The Division continued to provide support to the Group of Experts, conducting an induction for newly appointed members, in New York, and assisting in the preparation of the Group's final report pursuant to resolution 2198 (2015) in April and the midterm report pursuant to resolution 2293 (2016) in November.

39. The Group of Experts participated in the fourth annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 6 and 7 December, organized by the Secretariat. On 8 and 9 December, the Division, in cooperation with United Nations system partners, conducted a workshop on investigative interview techniques for 19 experts from sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels. Three members of the Group participated therein.

40. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those in alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

United Nations S/2016/1087

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 20 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003), containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Amr Abdellatif **Aboulatta**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

16-21598 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Amr Abdellatif Aboulatta (Egypt) as Chair and the representative of Malaysia as Vice-Chair.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 1518 (2003), adopted on 24 November 2003, the Security Council established the Committee and mandated it to continue to identify individuals and entities whose funds, other financial assets and economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq, in accordance with paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003).

4. By its resolution 1546 (2004), the Security Council decided that the arms embargo would not apply to arms or related materiel required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force to serve the purposes of that resolution. The mandate of the multinational force was subsequently terminated.

5. Further background information on the sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

6. Although the Committee held no meetings in 2016, it continued to consider relevant issues brought to its attention, conducting its work through written procedures.

7. The Committee considered issues relating to its sanctions list (see sect. V).

IV. Exemptions

8. There are no exemption provisions contained in the relevant resolutions.

V. Sanctions list

9. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the asset freeze are set out in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003). The guidelines for requesting listing and delisting are outlined on the website of the Committee.

10. The Committee received letters dated 17 March, 22 June, 22 September and 17 November from the focal point for delisting, regarding a request for the delisting of a designated individual, in follow-up to the request transmitted to the Committee

by the focal point on 23 December 2014. As at 31 December 2016, the request was pending review by the designating State(s).

11. In total, 35 entities were delisted following requests from a Member State, the first entities to be delisted by the Committee since December 2011. Of those entities, 2 were delisted on 12 August, 4 on 30 August, 1 on 6 September, 19 on 16 September, 7 on 16 December and 2 on 28 December.

12. As at the end of the reporting period, there were 86 individuals and 192 entities on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

13. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

14. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those in alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.